

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL. VIII.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1868.

[No. 2102.]

**Sales at Vendue.**  
**One every Tuesday and Friday.**  
**WILL BE SOLD**  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day. All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9.

**HEMP FOR SALE.**

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

**PROFILES.**

**CUT AND FRAMED.**

AND

**PROFILE LIKENESS'S**

DOVE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;  
NEXT door to Mr. J. Roberts's Store on King Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 15.

diff.

**TEA PIPES**

**Choice Cognac Brandy,**

3 hds. West-India Rum.  
10 qts. casks. L. P. Teneriffe Wine.  
16 casks. Rice.  
100 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by

Callett and Fish

November 17.

**RAILS WANTED.**

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15.

**TO RENT.**

and possession given on the 14th of November next.

**The three story Brick House**  
On the corner of King and Columbia streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**

Offers for sale very low.

25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual.

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

**BRYAN HAMPSON**

**HAS FOR SALE.**

10 pipes old port  
5 do. Madeira  
30 quarter casks Lisbon  
12 do. particular Teneriffe  
15 do. Malaga  
15 pipes old cognac brandy  
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin  
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum  
1 do. first quality molasses  
5 do. green copperas  
2 do. alum  
20 do. brown sugar  
20 bags pimento  
15 do. pepper  
10 cloths young hyson  
10 do hyson skin  
5 do. imperial  
100 bags green coffee  
150 kegs madder  
50 do. ground ginger  
30 do. raisins  
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured  
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

**I want to Hire,**

A NEGRO MAN and a BOY, by the month or until the first of next January.

Feb. 15.

R. T. HOOE, d.

**GREEN COFFEE.**

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

For Sale by

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

d

**FOR SALE.**

**A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.**

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22.

d

**Fishing-Shore to Rent.**

I will rent my Fishing-Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington,

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15.

2aw6w

**COTTON AND SUGAR.**

Just received and for sale on moderate terms, 20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and 20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9.

**NOTICE.**

THOSE indebted to the estate of James Lawson, on account of purchases made at Occoquan, under a decree of the federal court, are hereby informed that their bonds are in possession of the subscriber and that he is authorized to receive payments.

Thomas Swann.

**A Brick House for Sale.**

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M. Chells, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12.

6m

**MR. GENERIS**

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his *Prattismo* Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an *Exhibition* at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

cotf

**For Sale,**

**A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL,** containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods could be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the PRINTER.

February 10.

**In Common Council,**

**FEBRUARY 10, 1868.**

Ordered, That the following persons be appointed commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the first day of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the common council for the ensuing year—viz.

John Hunter, } For the 1st ward.  
Wm. Harper, }  
John Muncaster, }  
Andrew Flemming, }  
Robert Anderson, } For the 2d ward.  
Bernard Bryan, }  
Abraham Faw, }  
William Rhodes, } For the 3d ward.  
William Newton, }  
James Lawracon, }  
John Johnston, } For the 4th ward.  
Ferd. Marsteller }

The election for the first war to be held at John Lomax's tavern on Prince street, for the second ward at the Council Chamber, for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King street, and for the fourth ward at Mr. McKnight's house on St. Asaph street, opposite Mr. John Janney's.

Test.

Jas. M. McRae, C. C.

February 12

at 1 M

**PUBLIC SALE.**

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1868 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

**Tract of LAND,**

Lying in the county of Prince William, a particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1862, recorded in Prince William county court.

Wm. A. G. Dade,

John Lawfon,

Benj. Botts.

Feb. 8.

dis.

**Lemmons by the box,**  
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,  
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,  
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,  
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30.

cotf

**Just Received,**

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,  
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
6 barrels first quality Cheese  
10 do. mens stout shoes  
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

**JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,**

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,

**HAS RECEIVED,**

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality,

1 ton assorted Patent Shot

80 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bils. Rye. Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

20 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and hulled Barley.

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

**Wanted to Purchase or Hire,**

**A NEGRO BOY.**

From 16 to 20 years of age—none need apply but such as can be well recommended. Apply to

JOHN GADSBY.

Feb. 24.

**FISH.**

THE subscriber will engage to supply from one to two millions of HERRINGS during the coming season, at six shillings per thousand—at his landing four miles below Alexandria.

William Foote,

February 22.

2aw

**Land for Sale at Auction.**

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 12 and 3 years, on Tuesday 22d day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit

**One Tract containing 374 acres,** lying in Fairfax county upon the Ox road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

**An undivided moiety of a tract** in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, wherein George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 23d day of March.

ALSO,

**One other tract on the following day, being the 24th day of March,**

**Containing about 200 acres.**—This land is under cultivation, lies well, is well watered and is a good neighbourhood, joining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighbourhood, about 1 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser can not have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1869.

ALSO,

**Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 25th day of March,**

**One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres,** immediately at Bland's ford upon Occoquan river, and 15 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings, calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, to each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two thirds.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15]

dis.

**Landing and for Sale,**

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Starry  
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS  
3 do. RAVENS DUCK  
12 do. ALMONDS  
2 hds. COFFEE  
50 bils. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,

24 bils. and 3 hds. RUM

Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL

SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes

SALMON in barrels

A quantity of SHOES, &c.

FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

**A RUNAWAY.**

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his overcoat, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age; he is well made, stout and strong; his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5



From the London Star, of Nov. 13.

**COCKPIT WHITEHALL, November 12.**  
Before the most noble and right honorable the lords commissioners of appeals in prize causes.

**Manhattan, Lasher, master.**—(An appeal from the vice admiralty court at Bermuda.)—This ship, under American colors, sailed from New York, laden with flour and specie, in June, 1804, for Batavia, where the cargo was landed & a valuable cargo of Batavian produce was taken on board, consisting of sugar, coffee, pepper, nutmegs, cloves, mace, and various other articles, with which she was returning to New York, when she was captured by his majesty's sloop *Busy*, W. H. Byam, esq. commander, and carried to the island of Bermuda, in this case, an appeal was interposed on behalf of the captors, who contended by their counsel, that the transaction was extremely suspicious; the hands insufficient for carrying into execution; and the proofs of property defective. Their lordships, after hearing the claimant's counsel, affirmed the sentence of the court below by restoring the ship and cargo.

**The Amsterdam Packet, Smith, master.** (An appeal from the vice admiralty court of Nova Scotia.)—This American ship, laden with a valuable cargo of sugar, coffee, pepper, spices, and other merchandize, and bound therewith from Batavia to Philadelphia, was, in the prosecution of such voyage, seized on the 14th of July, 1805, by his majesty's sloop of war *Driver*, Robert Simpson, esq. commander, and carried to Halifax in Nova Scotia, where the usual proceedings were instituted, and the ship, cargo, and private adventures, were finally condemned. On behalf of the captors it was strenuously contended, that this was a colorable and fraudulent transaction, and the parties being offered with that fraud, they had forfeited the indulgence of any further proof. On the part of the claimants, it was submitted, that the property was sufficiently proved by the necessary documents and ship's papers, and trusted, that their lordships would be of opinion, that the ship and cargo were fit for immediate restoration, the court below, as far as it went to condemn the ship and cargo, but restored the private adventures.

#### ADMIRALTY COURT DOCTORS' COMMONS.

Wednesday, Nov. 11.

This day, the right honorable sir Wm. Scott proceeded in the adjudication of the following cases.

**Truth, Waldo, master.**—This was an American vessel, with a cargo of wine. Further proof was required in this case.

**Ann, Bradford, master.**—This ship was sailing under American colors with a cargo of various merchandize, on a voyage from Leghorn, destined to London. Ship and cargo restored, on the payment of the captor's expenses.

**The Peggy.**—This was also an American vessel, and it was contended that she was liable to confiscation on the ground of carrying contraband articles, and breach of blockade. Further proof was required of the nature and quantity of contraband articles.

From the (N. Y.) Commercial Advertiser.

**BONAPARTE'S THREAT.**—The following cunningly framed denial of the assertion, that Bonaparte had declared "there should be no neutrals," is found in a jacobin paper (the True American) published at Trenton. The editor, no doubt, expected, by this "trick," to convince every mind that his worthy ARREPUBLICAN friend Napoleon, is incapable of making so infamous a declaration.

"As soon as it was known that the British government had declared there 'should be no neutrals'—which declaration she began to give effect at Copenhagen—her tools here put a similar threat in the mouth of Bonaparte by way of *retort*—but the trick won't take—no body believes it."

The following from a late *Moniteur*, the French official journal at Paris, is an excellent commentary on the above.

"The English are strangers to the sovereignty of nations if they flatter themselves that the Americans are so pusillanimous, so impolitic, so ready to sacrifice their independence, as to abandon to Great Britain the colonial trade. If the Americans descend to such conduct, if they will renounce the sovereignty of their flag, and suspend their commercial intercourse with France, thus trampling upon their own declaration of independence, and again becoming mere English colonies, they must, without doubt, be considered as having declared war with France and with all the continental powers."

On the same subject, the "Virginia Argus," a democratic paper of Richmond, thus remarks:

The present situation of the United States, is truly critical and interesting. It appears to be pretty well ascertained that the emperor of the French has determined that no nation which carries on any trade, or has any friendly communication with Great Britain, shall continue at peace with himself. On the other hand, the several British orders of council lately published are of such a nature as almost entirely to destroy the commerce of all neutral powers.

It would seem therefore that we shall shortly have only the choice of joining in the war on the side of France or England, or of relinquishing our trade with both.

It is, indeed, the report is true that "Bonaparte has demanded peremptorily of our ambassador at Paris that the American government shall break with England or with France." It would seem that we have no choice left, but that of sides in the contest.

If Great Britain could but learn her own interest; if her rulers had but sense enough to know the difference in point of importance between the loss of a few seamen who may desert from her navy and find a shelter in our's under the pretence of American citizenship; if, for the sake of saving her and themselves from destruction, they would do us justice, it might perhaps be more to our advantage at present to be on friendly terms with her than with France, notwithstanding the threats of Bonaparte. It must be admitted, in the present perilous crisis, when all the nations of Europe appear to be swallowed up by the devouring ambition of that terrible man, that the British navy may be a necessary check to his progress—perhaps the only obstacle to prevent his attaining the universal empire. In these circumstances, however great our resentment is for the injuries and insults which the peaceable and inoffensive citizens of America have sustained from those tyrants of the ocean, we confess that we should not wish to see them entirely subdued by the equally unjust rapacious tyrant of the land. It would, therefore, be desirable that the differences between Great Britain & this country should yet be accommodated, if possible, on honorable terms; but these must be no other than the admission on her part of the principles for which our government contend; that our vessels shall be free from arbitrary search, and our seamen from imprisonment. This would heal up the wound, have secured him, are really practically disposed towards the United States, we doubt not, that our excellent statesmen and patriots Jefferson and Madison, though firmly resolved not to relinquish any of the rights of their country, are nevertheless disposed to consent to any arrangement by which justice may on all occasions be readily obtained by the aid of the British navy, claiming no serfdom. Hopes may therefore yet be entertained of a compromise of the dispute between the two nations. But if this cannot be accomplished, we shall then be driven to the necessity of choosing between the three measures above mentioned, viz. war with England, war with France, or no connection with either. It becomes important then to consider which of these lines of policy ought to that event to be pursued by the United States. The subject is of great moment, and requires a variety of reflections, the result of which, whatever the decision may be, will be all important to America. It shall therefore receive the most mature consideration and candid discussion from the editor of the *Argus*, who solicits his various patriotic correspondents to communicate their ideas upon it for the benefit of their country.

NEWPORT, February 13.

#### Late from Spain.

By the arrival of the schooner *Venelia*, Tripp, 28 days from Ferrol, we received a Madrid Gazette of the first of Jan. 1808, (the only paper brought).—An obliging friend has favored us with the following translations: being the only articles of any consequence contained in it:

#### RUSSIA.

RIGA, Nov. 13.

This morning was put in execution the order which had come from Petersburg, for arresting all English navigation and merchant ships. There were but 2 ships of that nation in the harbor, for the rest had luckily availed themselves of a favorable wind, and made sail. But it is very probable that many of them will fall into the hands of the Danes in passing the Sound.

PETERSBURGH, Nov. 13.

Lord Gower, the English ambassador, departed the day before yesterday from this capital, for Sweden.—The secretary of legation remains here sick.

Foreign goods have risen very much, in consequence of the declaration against England. The day before its publication, 20 English ships left the port of Cronstadt.

News, very interesting to Naturalists, has been received here from Irkutsk, in Siberia. Mr. Adams, who went out as a companion to the Russian ambassador to China, has seen and examined the carcass of an enormous animal, near the mouth of the Lena, whose marks all manifested it to be a Mammoth.—The carcass was, as yet, covered with its hide, which retained the whole of its hair, and it had lost but little of its flesh.

From these appearances, it is very probable that the race of Mammoth, which was believed to be extinct, still exists.

#### SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 13.

The king has ordered, that the prayers which had been put up in all our churches for the prosperity of our arms, should be suspended. If his majesty abandons, as all appearances indicate, the cause of the English, and prohibits their entrance into his ports, the scarcity of money, which had already made its appearance in Sweden, will, without doubt, be augmented, because the greater part of our products, as iron, copper, ship timber, &c. went to England. At the same time we have on the ocean a great number of merchant ships, which may fall into the hands of the English. Notwithstanding this, such is the situation of the continent, that no choice is left us to doubt about the matter; it is necessary to resolve to lose something, that we may not lose all; with respect to which, if our friendship with England should continue, it is very probable that the armies of Russia will attack us on one side, and the combined forces of France and Denmark on the other.

#### AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.

It is asserted that our court will shortly publish a declaration similar to that of Russia, by virtue of which all communication with England ceases and the ports of Austria be shut.

It is already some time since a number of batteries have been raised at Trieste, to protect that port and immediately a grand train of artillery from the capital and other parts of Austria is going on destined to the same object. All the sea coast will be equally protected with batteries to repel any attack to which the measures adopted by our court, for settling bounds to British despotism, may give occasion.

#### PRUSSIA.

They write from Konigsberg, under date of the 22d inst. that the king of Prussia has sent an order to his minister in London to leave that city.

It passes for certain, that the French will maintain themselves in Prussia till the next spring.

#### [DUPLICATE.]

Consulate United States, San Juan,  
JANUARY 1, 1808.

SIR,

BEING informed that an American vessel had been lost on this coast in the gale of the 2d of last month I requested the vice consul at Ayamonte to make enquiry into the subject, and transmit to me such information as he might obtain. He in person went to the beach, where a part of the vessel and cargo had drifted ashore about 2 leagues west of Tavira in Portugal. When he reached the wreck it had been broken into small pieces, it had been a copper bottomed ship the copper much worn and thin; the small boat had drifted to the beach entire—it was painted black with a yellow streak.

That part of the cargo which had been collected, consisted of indigo, bread, pimento, cocoa, six hogsheds coffee, and some bags pepper; but the marks were not to be ascertained; and the only paper yet discovered, appears to be a part of a letter written to some person on board, from his grandmother, dated at Boston, 15th September last. It is but too certain, that all on board perished, as the ship struck a little after mid-day on the outer bar, and immediately separated, while a number of persons witnessed the disaster without the power to render assistance.—A few days after the captain of a British brig sent a flag to Tavira, informing that the above vessel was bound to a port in Spain, was a prize of his, and had a lieutenant and 17 men on board. Intending to go to the neighborhood where this melancholy event happened, in a few days, I will in person make every necessary enquiry, and transmit to you the result by the first conveyance.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of much respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD S. HACKLEY.

LEXINGTON, (Keb.) Feb. 2.

Mr. MARSHALL, has introduced into the house of representatives of this state, resolutions declaring that an enquiry ought to be made into the conduct of judge Louis, relative to Lachaise, the baron de Corondefet, and Thomas Power.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.

LEWIS KERR, esq. has brought a suit in

the superior court of this territory, against captain E. Bradish, commander of the Orleans troop of horse, for assault and imprisonment; damage 20,000 dollars. It will be recollected that Mr. Kerr was arrested and imprisoned last winter, by order of general Wilkinson, and that captain Bradish executed the order.

#### Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

#### C. Thompson, Portrait Painter.

requests the ladies and gentlemen who would honor him with their visits, to call on Saturday, which he will wholly devote for their better accommodation.  
February 25.

[The following is handed by one of Paine's former friends, and is printed just as it was received.]  
(N. Y. Ev. Post.)

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.  
In order to elucidate Thomas Paine's Petition to Congress, delivered February 24th.

When men either possessed of talents or having rendered personal service to their country as volunteers in that country's revolution, are brought before the public notice, they have a right to the thanks and assistance of the country, they have either protected or benefitted, (if wanting) as for instance our late glorious immortal WASHINGTON, who according to Thomas Paine's writings in the 2d part of Rights of Man, (Eng. copy) page 27, says, "He accepted no pay as commander in chief; he accepted none as president of the United States." Again, in same book, page 34, he says, "An extraordinary power ought not to be lodged in the hands of any individual, so ought there be no appropriation of public money to any person beyond what his services to a state may be worth." I state these from his own words, observing also, that he says in his petition, that he has not received any thing from Congress.—I must take the liberty of asking him, why he did not come forward when the request was made to him by Gen. Washington, in the year 1783.—When he says in his letter to Thomas Paine, "your presence may remind congress of your past services to this country, and if it is to be my power to impress them, command my best exertions with freedom, as I will be rendered cheerfully by one who entertains a lively sense of the great importance of your works, and with much respect, subscribes himself your sincere friend G. Washington."—It must therefore be inferred by every man of sense, that Thomas Paine thought he was fully recompensed in the appointment of him as secretary in the foreign department, and in the gifts made him of 5000l. Penn. currency, by the state of Pennsylvania; and the farm at New Rochelle, by the state of New York, consisting, I believe, of three hundred acres; sixty one of which Thomas Paine sold soon after his arrival in America, for sixty dollars an acre; and the remaining two hundred and thirty nine acres, about a year and a half since, to Mr. Shute, of New Rochelle, for 12,000, the total amount of which is 16,993 1-3. I think proper to give this statement to the public, to shew that Thomas Paine has not been unworried for his services to this country; as I cannot bear to hear his mentioning his "generosity in giving away his services."—THIS STORY WILL NOT TELL WELL IN HISTORY.—In writing this, I am not influenced by any personal prejudices against Thomas Paine, but in order to set the matter in a clear point of view, that the people and congress may judge for themselves; for as Thomas Paine says in the 2d part of his Rights of Man, page 27: "It is always the interest of a few greater number of people in a nation, to have things right, than to let them remain wrong; and when public matters are open to debate and the public judgment free, it will not decide wrong unless it decides too hastily."—I do not mean to enter into any literary controversy with Thomas Paine; I only wish he may at present employ his time in doing every service in his power, to remedy the present distressed state of this country, in which he would voluntarily be joined, by

A WHIG OF '75.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THE writer of the essays signed *Jenny*, tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his unknown censor, for the politeness and orthodoxy with which he has noticed his last production. He would not have obtruded his observations on the public, had he not been fully convinced, that if they produced no good effect, they could scarcely be productive of a bad one—that if unworthy of notice, the more mature age in the writer would not reside them from neglect; and that, notwithstanding his youth, they would be viewed with partiality by men of intelligent and liberal minds. Whether his last essay "savors more of old political caution, than of honorable sentiment," he leaves those who have read it to judge. His present object is the explanation of an assertion, advanced in the sequel of the essay, whose author, like the great master Death, spares neither old age nor youth. And from this he is not deterred by the charge of presumption, and of "thinking himself

riser than his neighbors. He is not conscious of having any commercial essay, "is the mentioned essay, and produced republics." Let us brief this assertion be founded history.

Among the republics Athens and Lacedaemon were remarkable. The former, by a commercial state; the latter confined the attention to agriculture and war. The history of these presents to our view, which first developed the Grecian character, we long for ought but the power only for the liberty of including their renown upon the common enemy. But quickly passes away. A different scene. We saw wars carried on to great distances; power, blood, the rights of the poor, and their best citizens, and imprisonment, for a temporary superiority in virtue and courage, too, concluding with the despot, who, in their superiority in the end, there is nothing to diminish from the agriculture, we inquire which of the arts in politeness, and those arts which exalt civilization above the untutored savages that Athens, the commercial all the more inviolable. And, finally, that she owed this was commerce which taught the barbarous maxims, are enemies, and should it was commerce which, in towering height, which in order and admiration of such can we fairly attribute to reputation, which occasioned Athenian liberty. For if causes of that corruption they were common to Greece, agricultural and Spartans had learnt, with commerce, to turn their backs to surround their city with their hardy ancestors, true had designed to use, which enabled their force over the armed millions of every Grecian breast; commercial republics before the Macedonian phalanx, the last remnant of their liberty alone.

Those haughty republics, the Athenians, next attacked; too, the inquiry is, was the subtle poison which produced a downward, a commercial republic; war occupied the attention of the nations. History declares, and notwithstanding the their commerce, preserve free and republican institutions were exterminated by war. In the tremendous, ended their dissolution, that six hundred years of commerce had not undergone extinguished in their love for liberty, which made dreadful than extermination attempt to enumerate the threatened, and produced the man republic, suffice it to multitude cited by commerce has never been Nor does the history admit a solitary fact, in support of that "Commerce is which vitiates and produces republics." Nothing but flourishing commerce could have inhabitants of the Spanish monarchy, the nation is unparalleled in world. Commerce was the and destructive poison, the political body. It was bled them in the seventeenth century to resist the united Great Britain; to exterminate the numerous republics to his ambition has at length extended all human institutions, we destruction to the vitiating commerce. The same gift has deprived the United States of Switzerland, has broke of Switzerland, has broke spread desolation and of the globe.

But history and experience are able to suppose that commerce is destructive to republics. It has even been remarked, and adventurous spirit



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Advertiser.  
JANUARY 25.

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February 24th.

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other than his neighbors," a censure which  
he is not conscious of having deserved.  
"Commerce," says the writer of the above  
mentioned essay, "is the subtle poison which  
has vitiated and produced the downfall of all  
republics." Let us briefly inquire, whether  
this assertion be founded on the testimony of  
history.

Among the republics of ancient Greece,  
Athens and Lacedæmon were the most re-  
markable. The former was, strictly speak-  
ing, a commercial state; the institutions of  
the latter confined the attention of its citizens  
to agriculture and war. What is the picture  
which the history of these illustrious repub-  
lics presents to our view? In the glorious war  
which first developed the exalted heroism of  
the Grecian character, we see them contend-  
ing for nought but the post of danger, anx-  
ious only for the liberty of Greece; and nobly  
building their renown upon the destruction of  
the common enemy. But this age of hero-  
ism quickly passes away. The next presents  
a different scene. We see unjust and ruin-  
ous wars carried on to gratify the ambition of  
a favorite leader; power most shamefully ab-  
used; the rights of their allies trampled up-  
on, and their best citizens punished with exile  
and imprisonment, for excelling their con-  
temporaries in virtue and in genius. We see  
them, too, concluding disgraceful treaties  
with the despot, who had so often confessed  
their superiority in the embattled field. Thus  
far there is nothing to distinguish the com-  
mercial from the agricultural republic. But  
if we inquire which of them excelled in learn-  
ing, in politeness, and in humanity, in all  
those arts which exalt civilized man so far a-  
bove the untutored savage, we shall discover  
that Athens, the commercial republic, was in  
all these unrivalled. And it was to commerce,  
chiefly, that she owed this preeminence. It  
was commerce which taught them the absurd-  
ity of the barbarous maxim, that all strangers  
are enemies, and should be treated as such.  
It was commerce which raised them to that  
towering height, which has excited the won-  
der and admiration of succeeding ages. Nor  
can we fairly attribute to commerce the cor-  
ruption, which occasioned the destruction of  
Athenian liberty. For if we examine into the  
causes of that corruption, we shall find that  
they were common to all the republics of  
Greece, agricultural and commercial. The  
Spartans had learnt, without the assistance of  
commerce, to turn their backs upon the foe,  
to surround their city with fortifications, which  
their hardy ancestors, trusting to valor alone,  
had disdained to use. That gallant spirit  
which had enabled their forefathers to triumph  
over the armed millions of Persia, was extinct  
in every Grecian breast; the agricultural and  
commercial republics crouched together  
before the Macedonian phalanx, and yielded the  
last remnant of their liberty to the legions of  
Rome.

Those haughty republicans, and their Car-  
thaginian rivals, next attract our notice; and  
here, too, the inquiry is, whether commerce  
was the subtle poison which vitiated them, and  
produced their downfall. Carthage was a com-  
mercial republic; war and agriculture wholly  
occupied the attention of the high minded Ro-  
mans. History declares that the Carthageni-  
ans, notwithstanding the vitiating effects of  
their commerce, preserved inviolate their  
free and republican institutions, until the na-  
tion was exterminated by its all-conquering ri-  
val. In their tremendous conflict which pre-  
ceded their dissolution, they demonstrated  
that six hundred years of continual application  
to commerce had not unnerved their arms, had  
not extinguished in their breasts that ardent  
love for liberty, which made the loss of it more  
dreadful than extermination itself. I shall not  
attempt to enumerate the causes which "vi-  
tiated, and produced the downfall" of the Ro-  
man republic; suffice it to say, that among the  
multitude cited by contemporary historians,  
commerce has never been mentioned.

Nor does the history of modern times ex-  
hibit a solitary fact, in support of the propo-  
sition that "Commerce is the subtle poison,  
which vitiates and produces the downfall of  
republics." Nothing but an extensive and  
flourishing commerce could have enabled the  
brave inhabitants of the seven United Pro-  
vinces, to withstand the colossal power of  
the Spanish monarchy, thro' a war, whose du-  
ration is unparalleled in the history of the  
world. Commerce was to them not a sub-  
tle and destructive poison, but the genial in-  
strument which preserved and invigorated  
the political body. It was this which en-  
abled them in the seventeenth century, suc-  
cessfully to resist the united power of France  
and Great Britain; to expell from their ter-  
ritories the numerous armies of Lewis, and  
to set bounds to his ambition. And tho' the  
republic has at length experienced the fate of  
all human institutions, we cannot attribute its  
destruction to the vitiating effects of com-  
merce. The same gigantic power which  
has deprived the United provinces of their li-  
berty, has enslaved the agricultural republic  
of Switzerland, has broken the force of the  
greatest monarchies in Europe, and threatens  
to spread desolation and slavery over the face  
of the globe.

But, history and experience apart, is it rea-  
sonable to suppose that commerce is vitiating  
and destructive to republican constitutions?  
It has ever been remarkable for cherishing a  
bold and adventurous spirit, a spirit which

bids defiance to danger, and to death itself. It  
was this which prompted the enlightened Co-  
lumbus to traverse in his slender barque, a  
boisterous and unknown sea; to persevere in  
despite of every obstacle, until he obtained in  
the discovery of a new continent, the glorious  
reward of his labors. Can such a spirit be  
dangerous to our republican institutions?—  
Does it not rather promise to give them  
strength and permanency by defending them  
from the assaults of a foreign enemy?

But commerce, says the advocates for its  
extinction, produces "ambition, luxury and  
love of riches," with their attendant vices.—  
Ambition, I answer, is the growth of every  
soil. It is found in the extended forests of  
N. America, as well as in the populous ci-  
ties of Europe. Republics, however, afford  
the widest fields for its operations, and in  
them, therefore does it most frequently dis-  
cover itself. But history justifies the asser-  
tion that in the commercial republics of anti-  
quity, ambition was less general, and less des-  
tructive, than in those which made war and a-  
griculture their principal pursuits.

"Luxury and the love of riches," with [the  
vices which accompany them, are no doubt  
promoted by commerce. But such is the lot  
of humanity that every good has its attendant  
evil. Were we to remove by the extinction  
of commerce, the partial ills which it produces  
a multitude springing up in their room would  
make us quickly regret the success of the ex-  
periment. Commerce is universally allowed  
to be a powerful stimulus to industry; and  
industry if not the mother of all the virtues, is  
certainly preventive of a number of vices. In  
a commercial state, civility, refinement, the  
arts, and the sciences, all advance together.—  
In one that is without commerce, if not retro-  
grade, they are at least stationary.

Commerce in short, trains up a numerous  
order of men, whose employment ensures  
them to perils and to toils; who are accus-  
tomed to look death in the face, and therefore  
regard it with indifference. An order of men  
who by meeting on the ocean, the enemies of  
their country, preserve their natal soil from  
the violation of hostile footsteps. An order,  
to which the only free people of Europe, owe  
the continuance of their freedom. For if G.  
Britain were "deprived of commerce," and  
consequently of her naval strength, instead of  
remaining "as independant and as powerful  
as at present," she would be quickly over-  
whelmed by the multitude of her foes. Re-  
move the insurmountable barrier which her  
navy presents, and she would quickly be re-  
duced to the same miserable situation with  
Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Portugal.

JUVENIS.

Mr. Calhoun is re-elected a member of the  
house of representatives of the United States  
for the state of North Carolina.

Some late accounts from Lisbon, state, that  
the French general commanding in that city,  
had seized all the flour in that port and was to  
pay the owners of it at the rate of 12 dollars  
per barrel.

A letter from Leghorn, dated Dec. 22, says,  
"the American cargoes seized here by the  
French, under pretence of their being English  
were returned under promise of a grant of a  
large sum of money in lieu thereof, we have  
paid 15 per cent on the amount of your cargo  
in our hands and expect shall be obliged to  
pay 30 per cent more."—If this is not robbery  
what is?

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The reader will recollect, that Mr. Wm.  
Pinckney, went to England as minister extra-  
ordinary to negotiate upon the subject of our  
differences, in conjunction with Mr. Monroe,  
the permanent minister. The latter gentle-  
man having returned from London, has left a  
vacancy in the mission he held. We are in-  
formed from an authentic source at Washing-  
ton that Mr. Wm. Pinckney was on Satur-  
day last nominated to the Senate as perma-  
nent minister plenipotentiary to G. Britain  
vice Mr. Monroe.



**TO RENT.**  
A convenient two story Dwelling House and Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or  
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

**FOR SALE,**

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to Presley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

**A French and English Gazette.**

To masters of the French Language.

We are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that L'Oracle, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, for his correspondence.

**PROSPECTUS**

**OF  
LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR  
TO THE  
PACIFIC OCEAN,**

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

**LEWIS AND CLARK'S  
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.**

From longitude 9° west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36° and 52° north latitude

Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.  
Consisting of

**MADEIRA**

Port  
Sherry  
Lisbon  
Malaga  
Teneriffe &  
Corsica

**WINE**

Old St. Estephe Madoc laret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey 45 do. choice retailing molasses

**TEAS**

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapeseed do. Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; stiant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed chewing tobacco; best Havana sugars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes. Sun raisins in cases.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

**JAMES BACON,**

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, but in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson,

Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong

Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Maideira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon,

Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters. Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground, Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt. and permaceti candles, refined salt-petre, stiant indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, aqua and smoking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

**VOL. VIII.**

Sales at V  
Every Tuesday  
WILL BE

At the Vendue Store, Water st.

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will be the bills of the day—

which are on limitation, which are established, and viewed and purchased at and prices.

P. G. M.

WANT

A middle aged woman ing a house. To one of al wages will be given.

Sept. 9.

**HEMP FOR**

I HAVE on hand, ten lity CLEAN COUN to sell for cash, or on a t

Brya

December 20.

**PROFI**

CUT AND I

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PROFILE I

DONK IN GOLD I

NEXT door to Mr. King-Street, near Queen Tavern.

January 12.

**TEMP**

Choice Cognac 8 blks. West-India 10 gr. casks L. P. 16 casks Rice, 195 Shares Marine Ins

For Sale by Catl

November 19.

**RAILS W**

The subscriber have about two thousa RAILS, to be delivered a

ron.

Jan. 13.

**TO RE**

and possession given on ne r

The three stor

On the corner of King a now occupied by Mr. terms apply to Col. Gro next door, or to the sub

City of Washington,

**JAMES SAN**

Offers for sale 25 hogsheads Mu

70 bags green Coff

15 hogsheads well

5 pipes Cogniac B

12 quarter casks S

12 bales Tennessee

And as

A general assortment

Spirituos Liquors, Te

**BRYAN H**

HAS FOR

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks I

12 do. particular T

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cogn

5 do. 4th proof H